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# THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., DECEMBER 9, 1896.

No. 13.

Cable address, "Mugwump," Rossland. Use "Lieber's,"  
"Morcing and Neal's," and Bedford-McNeil's Codes.

## The Walters Co.

GENERAL BROKERS.

MINES, MINING SHARES AND MINE PRODUCTS.  
Dealers in Developed Mines, first-class "Prospects" and  
Standard Shares.  
Particular attention given to the orders of individuals and  
Syndicates. Expert reports on physical features and titles.  
Correspondence solicited. References exchanged.  
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MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. MINES REPORTED ON.

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## ROLT & GROGAN,

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MINES AND MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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## A. W. ROSS & CO.

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Correspondence and quotations on all standard  
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GOLD MINING INVESTMENTS.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

## J. L. PARKER,

CONSULTING MINING  
ENGINEER.

MINES EXAMINED AND REPORTED ON.  
MANAGEMENT OF MINES UNDERTAKEN

Office over Weeks & Wright, 3 doors east of Bank of Montreal,  
ROSSLAND, B. C.

## E. S. TOPPING,

TRAIL, B. C.

HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK

Mining Claims for sale near Rossland, Trail and in the whole  
Columbia basin.

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES

## MINING NOTES.

A quarter interest in the St. Lawrence claim on  
Columbia mountain was sold the other day for \$6,250.

While the owners of the Victory-Triumph proper-  
ties had the greatest confidence in the merits of their  
claims, the strike made on Saturday, when 22 per  
cent. copper ore was found at a depth of four feet on  
the big Triumph copper ledge, must be exceedingly  
gratifying to them, establishing, as it does, beyond  
doubt, the value of their property.

The Hall mines are to be lighted by electricity.

The War Eagle company will build a smelter at  
Rossland.

Average assays of \$21 in gold were obtained from  
the 15 foot shaft on the Giant.

The report that Col. S. W. Ray, of Port Arthur had  
purchased the Mayflower No. 2 is denied.

Tenders for the construction of the Columbia &  
Western extension to Robson were opened yesterday,  
but the contract has not yet been awarded. The cost  
will probably be in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

Ross Thompson has gone east on business, to re-  
main two months.

Large real estate deals were made in Rossland  
within the last week.

Spokane's Board of Brokers is to become a mining  
stock exchange.

A meeting of the Good Hope shareholders will be  
held in Spokane on Tuesday next, with the object of  
re-organizing the company.

Some nice-looking ore was brought in today from  
the Trilby, on which work is being carried on under  
John McMartin's superintendency.

Samples of ore from the Josie Mac assayed \$103.77  
in gold and \$6.65 in silver.

Two miners in the Josie, returning too soon after a  
blast, were overcome with foul air. One died.

The Hand Fraction and the Vanderbilt have been  
sold to Englishmen for \$17,000.

At a depth of forty feet the Red Point tunnel has  
cut a five-foot ledge, which is said to carry good value.

Jeff Lewis is directing work on the Victory and  
Triumph. He reports a greatly improved appearance  
in the workings.

Albert Stein, a well-known mining man, late of  
Everett, was in camp last week. He will handle Red  
Eagle and other stocks in Milwaukee.

It is said that the K. & S. railway will make an  
attempt to upset the title to Sandon townsite, claim-  
ing the ground as part of its subsidy.

On the Lily of the Mountain, one of the Kohinoor  
properties, there has been discovered a tunnel, evi-  
dently several decades old. It is supposed to be the  
work of Hudson's Bay men.

The Red Mountain Railway will be discharging  
and receiving passengers and freight at Rossland  
before this issue of the REVIEW reaches most of its  
readers. Four hours will be saved in the trip to  
Spokane.

J. S. Patterson has secured for eastern capitalists a  
three months option on the Gold Bar mining claim,  
situated on the west slope of Gold Bar mountain on  
the line of the Red Mountain railway. The parties  
interested are forming a strong company to take up  
the option and will push development.

Magnificent assay returns have been received from  
specimens of ore taken from the forty-foot shaft on  
the Sunset No. 2, which is all in pay ore. The Sunset  
group is operated by the Canadian Goldfields Syndi-  
cate. The assays seem to warrant the belief of the  
officers that the showing is not surpassed anywhere  
in the camp at the same stage of development.

## HOW GOLD WAS DEPOSITED.

An exhibition of the greatest interest to mineral-  
ogists and practical miners in relation to the much-  
argued question as to how gold was originally deposi-  
ted in auriferous quartz is reported from the Imperial  
Institute in Edinburg, Scotland, says Electrical  
Age. J. C. F. Johnson of Adelaide, Australia, who  
has given great attention to the subject, exhibited  
specimens of non-gold bearing stone, in which he has  
artificially introduced gold in the interstices and on  
the face in such a manner as to defy detection, in  
even by skilled experts. Some of the specimens  
were shown privately to several distinguished geo-  
logists, who expressed great surprise at the remarkable  
character of the exhibition. The discovery some years  
ago, that gold could be induced to deposit from its  
mineral salt to the metallic state in any suitable base  
such as iron sulphite, led Mr. Johnson to experiment  
with various salts of gold, and by which he has pro-  
duced most natural-looking specimens of auriferous  
quartz from stone which, from previous assays, con-  
tained no trace of gold. Moreover, the gold which  
penetrates the stone in such a thorough manner  
assumes some of the more natural forms. In one  
specimen shown, the gold not only appears on the  
surface, but penetrates each of the laminations, and  
was proved by breaking. While this knowledge of  
how gold was probably deposited may help to sug-  
gest how it may be economically extracted, the  
thought also occurs what a power of harm it would be  
in unscrupulous hands for the fraudulent "salting" or  
mines.

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF ANAM AND TONKIN.

L'Economiste Francais reports that the present  
French colonial mining law, allowing 100 hectares for  
alluvial deposits, 500 hectares for coal and 200  
hectares for other mineral deposits, is insufficient to  
attract capital. Larger areas are demanded by  
French investors. The country possesses antimony  
ores (containing 40 to 70 per cent metal) which can  
be profitably worked as soon as coal is mined more  
cheaply; lead ores exist, most of them argentiferous;  
gold is found in placers; coal is also a promising  
resource. Altogether the Anam-Tonkin country,  
though insufficiently explored, has a possible future  
as a producer of antimony, lead, gold, coal and  
precious stones, whenever it is exploited by enter-  
prising colonists.

## ELECTRIC POWER FOR NEW ZEALAND GOLD MINES.

A proposal for supplying the Hauraki gold-fields in  
New Zealand with electric power is now under dis-  
cussion. The generating power is to be obtained from  
the Huka Falls of the Waikato River, near Lake  
Taupo, distant about 80 miles from Te Aroha, on the  
southern fringe of the gold mining area, and about  
160 miles from the outermost point of the gold area  
at Cape Colville. The power would be transmitted  
over a rugged mountain region. The water that  
passes over the Huka Falls is said to be in volume  
equal to all probable requirements. It is proposed  
that the work shall be undertaken by the government.

## COAL IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times  
says that the rumors which have been circulated at  
various times to the effect that coal has been dis-  
covered in German East Africa do not seem to be  
entirely unfounded. A colonial organ announces  
that Assessor Dornhardt, in the course of an expedi-  
tion into the Livingstone Range, found traces of coal  
in the neighborhood of Amelia Bay, on the eastern  
shore of Lake Nyassa. At the beginning of last June  
he also discovered extensive coal-fields between  
Kiwira and the Songwe rivers. The discovery is  
considered to be of considerable importance in the  
development of traffic upon Lake Nyassa.

## NO WAR EAGLE DEAL.

Patrick Clark and W. J. C. Wakelield returned yesterday from their visit to England, says the Spokane Spokesman Review. Mr. Clark says they had a pleasant trip, both coming and going. There were no special incidents of the trip worth recording except that in the passage across and back they never missed a meal. In speaking of the War Eagle deal, Mr. Clark said:

"There is not now nor has there been at any time within the last sixty days a call on the War Eagle, nor is there likely to be for some time to come. The present management will continue to do business at the old stand. To some of the newspapers which have sold us out so often of late this may be considered as a general denial. I have not time to go into the details of the matter. Our business in London was not in connection with the sale of the War Eagle but was altogether of a private character, and would not interest the public."

"An assessment has been levied on the Poorman stock during your absence. Have you anything to say regarding it?" was asked.

"It was understood before I left home that this assessment would be levied. Our company has no hesitancy in levying an assessment when it becomes necessary in the development of any of our properties. Unless the mine is paying a profit there is nowhere else for the mining expenses to come from except from the pockets of the stockholders. I understand there has been a great deal of complaint about this assessment, but being an assessable stock I fail to see why there should be. Anyone who is not prepared to meet such a condition in mining would better invest their capital in some other business, for just as long as mining continues assessments will be levied from time to time, as well as dividends declared."

## INTERESTING IF TRUE

A remarkable discovery is narrated by Prof. Carter of the Academy of Science of Philadelphia, as being made lately near Three Tans, Montgomery county, Pa. In a sand stone quarry at that place an iron tree has been found imbedded in the rock 10 feet below the surface. The tree is about 18 feet long and 18 inches in diameter and has been completely turned into iron ore, known as brown hematite, and Prof. Carter accounts for the phenomenon by the fact that the shale and the sandstone in that neighborhood are covered with red oxide of iron, and sometimes brown hematite. It is presumed that the iron ore was reduced by organic matter, and that it was made soluble in water containing carbonic acid gas; then, as the water holding the iron in the solution came in contact with the tree, the iron was precipitated on the latter, and there was an interchange of vegetable and mineral matter, so that the rocks were relieved of their coloring and the tree took it up.

## WALES WANTS ONTARIO ORES.

An eastern mining man has received a letter from a large mining firm in Swansea, Wales, inquiring about Ontario's arsenical pyrites and zinc blende ores. They also refer to silver-lead and gold ore. The letter asks for samples, analyses and the price put on such ores by the company and actually for sale, and also how soon the ores could be shipped to Wales. They state that they are prepared to handle about 30,000 tons of the zinc blende a year, provided it runs at least 40 to 50 per cent. Its market price in England is a little over £17. The zinc blende exists in Hastings county and also along the north shore of Lake Superior. Arsenical pyrites is found in extensive deposits in Hastings county. From it is extracted the arsenic, and it is also useful in the manufacture of acids.

## THE LONGEST DISTANCE POWER TRANSMISSION.

The report of the nineteenth convention of the National Electric Light Association, just issued, contains a description, with diagram, of the method employed last May to operate a small motor at the New York Exposition by current generated at Niagara Falls. Two Western Union telegraph wires and the ground served to transmit the energy, the power developed in New York being about one-thirtieth of a horse power.

# The R. J. BEALEY CO.,

LIMITED LIABILITY

## Mines, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance

CONVEYANCING GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Offices at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.



G. A. POUNDER, Pres. M. O. TIBBITS, Sec

...THE...

## Silver Bell Mining Company

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35.  
\$42.96, \$53.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.  
Ore taken from the bottom of the shaft on Oct.  
26th, assayed \$103.14.

Situated two miles from Rossland, B.C., has good shipping facilities and all other conditions favorable for a paying mine.

Price on first block of Treasury Stock now SEVEN (7) cents per share, after December 1st the price will be ten (10) cents per share. The remarkably fine showing from development work warrants even a higher figure.

(NOTE.—Before purchasing, Rossland residents and visitors are invited to call at the company's office and a representative will gladly show them the property.)

The Silver Bell Mining Company,  
ROSSLAND, B. C.

G. A. POUNDER, Pres. W. J. GREEN, Vice-Pres.  
J. A. SCAMAN, Secretary.

## THE IBEX MINING COMPANY.

Limited Liability.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000, in Shares of \$100 Each, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY - - - 500,000 Shares.

This Company has been formed to operate the Ibez Mineral Claim, adjoining the famous Silver Bell mine.

There are three distinct ledges on the property, including the main ledge of the Silver Bell.

Development work is now in active progress.

First block of Stock on the Market at 3½ cents.

THE IBEX MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Shaw Block - - - - - ROSSLAND, B. C.

## ROBBINS & LONG,

Chas. P. Robbins  
Leo. H. Long.

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Copper only .. \$2.00	Lead, wet assay \$2.50	Antimony .... \$5
Gold and Copper 2 50	Silica ..... 2 50	Arsenic ..... 5 00
Gold only ..... 1 50	Iron ..... 2 50	Nickel ..... 10 00
Silver only ..... 1 00	Zinc ..... 3 00	Cobalt ..... 15 00
Gold and Silver, 2 00	Sulphur ..... 3 00	Coal Analysis 10 00
Lead, fire assay 1 00	Aluminum ..... 3 00	

For more samples from same party in any one month, 50 per cent. off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.

OFFICE WITH REDDEN &amp; JACKSON, ROSSLAND, B. C.

## CHAS. W. CLUETT,

ASSAYER.

REAR OF GROCERY,

OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL.

## HUNTER BROS.

IAS HUNTER  
ROBT. HUNTER

MINING SUPPLIES.

Agents for Giant Powder Co., Goodwin Mining Candles, Jessopaud Canton Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Verona Tools. Tin shop in connection.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

## MINING PRINTING.

We are prepared to print STOCK CERTIFICATES, PROSPECTUSES, PAY ROLLS, VOUCHERS, ORDER BLANKS, and other Mining forms.

Our work speaks for itself.

REVIEW PRINTING HOUSE.

Miner Block, East of Postoffice.

## SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Nelson &amp; Fort Sheppard Railway.

The Only Route to Trail Creek and the Mineral District at the Colville reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Stocan Points.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND NELSON.

Leave Going North, 1:27 p.m. Arrive Going South, 1:02 p.m.

Passengers for Trail Creek mines connect at Northport with stages and steamer daily.

Close connection at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

## COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect July 1, 1896.

No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—  
Leaves Rossland ..... 7:00 a. m.  
Arrives at Trail ..... 7:45 a. m.

No. 6, PASSENGER, Sunday only—  
Leaves Rossland ..... 8:30 a. m.  
Arrives at Trail ..... 9:15 a. m.

No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily—  
Leaves Rossland ..... 3:00 p. m.  
Arrives at Trail ..... 4:00 p. m.

No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—  
Leaves Trail ..... 10:30 a. m.  
Arrives at Rossland ..... 11:30 a. m.

No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—  
Leaves Trail ..... 5:00 p. m.  
Arrives at Rossland ..... 5:45 p. m.

No. 5, PASSENGER, Sunday only—  
Leaves Trail ..... 11:00 a. m.  
Arrives at Rossland ..... 11:45 a. m.

Connection made at Trail with ALL STEAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.

For freight rates and further particulars, write to  
F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Sup'y,  
Rossland, B. C.

# Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :  
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,  
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:  
500,000 Shares

### Provisional Directorate:

President - W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President - WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.  
Managing Director - J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer - T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer - C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres): RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt--Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.,--adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$328.30. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The first block of Treasury Stock is now on the market at 7½ cents, subject to advance without notice. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of  
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers.  
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

### THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

In an article on the British Columbia-Alaska boundary question, Allan B. Slauson, of Washington, outlines the claims of the United States. He says:

"Such officers of the geological survey as have been officially interested in the dispute over the Alaskan boundary express surprise that the controversy has developed no new features within the past three months. They were warranted, they think, by the following facts:

"Both governments first officially recognized the dispute by agreeing to survey, jointly, the land through which the line must run. This agreement was effected by the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, then charge d'affaires of the British embassy, and John W. Foster, our secretary of state, in a convention concluded July 22, 1892. This convention allowed two years for the purpose of the survey, reckoning from the appropriation by both governments of the money required, about \$50,000 each, which period would have elapsed November 28, 1894. It soon became evident that the time set apart was insufficient for the purpose, and the two nations therefore agreed, through the present British ambassador and Secretary Gresham, to extend it to December 31, 1895. On the occasion of the survey, the convention provided, the commission appointed for the purpose should report the result to the two governments. This the topographers of the survey assume, has been done. 'The high contracting parties agree that as soon as practicable after the reports of the commissioners shall have been received,' the report of the convention reads, 'they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.' That neither government has complied with this latter requirement within eleven months after the completion of the survey, this it is that occasions the surprise among the officers of the survey.

"Although unaccounted for by the survey, this delay is capable of many explanations. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has been authorized to submit to our government a proposition for general arbitration between the two nations, and it is not impossible that the Alaskan controversy is suspended by mutual consent until such proposal may be either accepted or rejected. It may be deemed inadvisable to enter in upon such a second controversy before the Venezuela boundary is determined. An approaching national election in the United States and the American embroglio in Europe may have made publication of the report of the commission untimely, especially so if there are material differences in the conclusions the surveying parties have drawn. Finally, the matter may have suffered simply from a lack of attention due either to the absence of the ambassador from Washington or to the occupation of both embassy and state department in other affairs.

"Coupling the heightened public interest in disputes of this sort excited by the President's Venezuelan message with the inquiry which notice of delay in this matter is sure to excite, the time seems to

require a precise statement of the nature of the Alaskan controversy and the position in which the matter now stands.

"Alaska was originally a Russian possession. Its boundary was determined by a convention assembled at St. Petersburg, where representatives from Great Britain and Russia had assembled to discuss two matters. The first was the Russian claim of 1821 to dominion over the whole northern Pacific, and the second, and this was quite the secondary object of the conference, was to agree upon a boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. These representatives defined the boundary as follows:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and between the 121st and 133rd degrees of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; and from the last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally, from the point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean.

"IV. With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood:

"First--That the island called Prince of Wales island shall wholly belong to Russia. (Now by cession to the United States.)

"Second--That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection to the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues (about thirty-five miles) from ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions of the United States) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

"These particular specifications were probably picked upon, because the only map before the diplomats in session at St. Petersburg, a map executed by Explorer Vancouver, marked clearly a range of mountains generally parallel to the coast and always within the ten marine leagues specified, Mapmakers of that day, both British and Russian, approximated the line as it is now marked on American maps, and when in 1867 Alaska became an American possession, it was generally agreed that the specific terms of the treaty precluded any controversy over its boundary.

"Seventeen years after the cession to the United States of Russian America, however, the Canadian government published a map in which it first announced its position to challenge the old approximated line. The long straight line from Mt. St. Elias to

the frozen ocean, that which bounds the greater part of Alaska, was unchanged, but the short curved line which separates the southernmost portion of the territory from British Columbia was altered very materially. Beginning fifty-seven miles nearer the open sea than in the earlier maps, the Canadians marked the line as ascending Behm channel, not Portland channel, as specified in the treaty, and thence generally northward, converging shortly with the older line. The new boundary operated, of course, to diminish American possessions and to increase those of Great Britain. A second map further extending British Columbia was promulgated in 1887, and a third, operating in the same manner, appeared only a few months ago.

"If the lands affected by the latter maps was a barren waste, assumption of title thereto by another nation should provoke a thorough contest of the claim, but this land is not valueless. Cedars, spruces and pines abound nearer the coast and are reasonably supposed to cover all the hills and mountains inland. Navigable fiords, that reach their way far into these timber districts are intersected by the last line almost at their mouth. Two of them, Taku river and Lano canal, are respectively 378 feet and 1,253 feet deep at the point of intersection. But most important of all, the whole region near Juneau, the site of the famous Treadwell gold mine, is made part of British Columbia, and mining and exporting gold from the adjacent gold fields will become, therefore, if the claim holds, a British, not an American, industry.

"Although Great Britain has made no other contention than the publication of these maps, that has proven sufficient to provoke strong messages on the subject from President Grant and remonstrances from many other parts of the country, and to develop an interest in the question which resulted finally in the agreement for a survey, to which reference was made at the beginning of this article.

"In brief, the whole matter hangs upon the reports of these surveying commissioners. If a chain of mountains similar to that on the Vancouver map exists, the line is easily determined, but the absence of such a range will compel the adoption of the alternative provided in the treaty. If this latter course is unavoidable, we must determine the actual coast line, and the Alaskan coast line is more jagged and broken than that of Scandinavia. That part covered by the treaty is alone equal to the coast line of all other parts of the United States. A boundary actually parallel to such a coast is decidedly impossible.

"In any event the assemblage of a joint convention to consider the reports of the surveying commissioners is unavoidable. Then the line will be considered and disposed of according to the specific terms of the treaty. It is hardly probable that the convention will approve the assumption that the treaty specifies one channel while expressly naming another."

THE MINING REVIEW furnishes authentic information concerning the mining interests of Trail Creek--or only \$2 a year.

# THE MINING REVIEW

A weekly newspaper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek District.

Published every Wednesday at the office of The Mining Review, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

## YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

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All business communications should be addressed to A. R. MACDONALD & CO., Proprietors, The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

VOL. I. DECEMBER 9, 1896. No. 13.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is hoped by everyone who has the interests of British Columbia at heart that the visit of the minister of railways and canals to the Kootenays will result not simply in the speedy construction of the Crows' Nest Pass railway, but also in government control of the enterprise. Let the wishes of the people be consulted and monopoly will receive a black eye.

The Rossland Bureau of Information, organized by public-spirited citizens of the camp with a view to the dissemination of information respecting Trail Creek and its mines, has begun active work by sending energetic representatives to interview the Provincial and Dominion powers and impress upon them the needs of this great wealth-producing and revenue-paying section of the Dominion. In addition to their legislation-seeking mission, the gentlemen who represent Rossland on this occasion will do much while in the east to advertise the camp and its glowing prospects.

AN editor from this province is reported in the Tacoma Ledger as saying: "There is a scheme on foot to tunnel 5000 feet through a mountain so as to save hauling ore over the mountains. This range which they propose tunnelling is between Rossland and the main source of supply. It is intended to have the tunnel wide enough for two tracks. If this scheme is carried out it will save millions of dollars in transportation." This is an amplification of the Red Mountain Tunnel Co's. scheme which will certainly surprise most people. A tunnel between Rossland and "the main source of supply" would be quite an ambitious undertaking.

A FAIRLY good example of the over drawn descriptions of the camp which appear in some outside papers is the following from the Rossland correspondent of the Province: "People continue to flock in at the rate of from sixty to a hundred per day. In addition to this number of settlers the snow has driven the prospectors from the mountains, so that the town is most uncomfortably over crowded at present. As many as eight or ten men are packed, sardine-like, in many a wretched little shack about twelve feet by eight. Hotel accommodation is at a premium, as much as \$2 per night being charged for a bed. There is a great deal of distress prevailing here, and I desire through the medium of The Province to caution men who have no money from coming here in the hope of getting work." The "distress" is not apparent to residents of Rossland. There will always be a certain number of men who, while they can, will live without working, but there are few towns of the same size which have fewer unemployed men—of the class who are willing to work, at any rate.

It is reported that the Spokane & Northern railway will build a smelter on the line of their road, and will treat \$10 ore at a profit.

## MARKET REPORT.

During the week there has been considerable buying of stocks, principally for eastern account. Several interests, in which a slump was noticeable a week ago, have picked up, and prices all around are well maintained. Deer Park is in some demand, and but little is to be had at the market quotation. Several of the new stocks have met with a good reception, most prominent among these being Victory-Triumph and Red Eagle. Treasury stock in the former has been on the market only a few days, but a considerable proportion of the first block has already been disposed of. It is without question a good buy.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 10
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07½
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	t 10
Caledonia Con.....	500,000	1 00	t 11
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	15
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	t 05
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	t 28
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	45
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	30
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	*
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	21
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	8
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	*
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	07½
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	17
Hall Mines.....	£300,000	£1	8 15
Hilltop.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	75
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	61
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	68
Juliet.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	100 00	*30
Kootenay London.....	1,000,000	1 00	12½
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 50*
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	t 25
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	40
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
Orphan Boy.....	7,000,000	1 00	t 15
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 12½
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	9
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	12½
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50 2	15
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Victory-Triumph.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	24
War Eagle.....	500,000	1 00	t 60
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	*27
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	t *
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

Dividend paying properties appear in italics.  
An asterisk denotes that there is no stock on the market. t denotes treasury stock.

## THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LTD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter.)

Head office: McKinnon building, Toronto, Canada.  
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Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

C. F. CLOUGH, President. L. J. McATEE, Vice-Pres. & Treas. J. F. PIGGOTT, Sec & Esty.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE  
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Mining Stocks and Properties of Merit.

RECORD BLOCK,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

# THE Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Ltd.

**To Investors.** We deal only in special investments. If upon thorough investigation a proposition pleases us we present it to the public. Since establishment of our business we have brought out or endorsed but three properties, namely: The "Butte," "Young America" and "Mugwump." Each of these we pronounced first-class Investments at their respective prices. We have been privileged to see the shares of each advance fifty to five hundred per cent. over original quotations. We firmly believe that, under vigorous, intelligent direction, each of the properties named will develop values outstripping the most sanguine expectations entertained for them. We believe this so very emphatically that we will accept any of the said stocks bought from us, at cost, in exchange for the stock of any other proposition which we are now promoting.

**However,** we are obliged to admit that the most attractive investment we have ever been permitted to offer is the fully-paid, absolutely non-assessable shares of **The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 Cents a Share.**

**WHY?** Because instead of risking all upon the result of a single undertaking the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, will take up and investigate one property after another until it has acquired the cream of permanent, producing, dividend-paying mines.

Because each share will participate equally with all other shares, although the syndicate's operations will undoubtedly continue throughout many years.

Because The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate Limited will be governed by the stringent Imperial Companies Act, (1862), EVERY SHARE BEING ABSOLUTELY NON-ASSESSABLE, SO THAT NO POSSIBLE FURTHER LIABILITY CAN ATTACH TO PURCHASERS OF THESE SHARES AT THE PAR VALUE—TEN CENTS.

Because there are no promoters' shares, all of the stock being devoted to the acquirement of mines and their development, equipment and operation for the shareholders' profit.

Because the gold-copper and silver-lead properties now controlled by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate are absolutely first class and all of the syndicate's further acquirements will be selected with most scrupulous care.

Because in the natural prosecution of the syndicate's business namely: the acquirement, exploration, development, equipment, operation, and sale of mines, mine products, etc., etc., wherever satisfactory profit is assured, **THE FULLY PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE SHARES NOW OFFERED AT TEN CENTS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY STEADILY ADVANCE IN MARKET VALUE.**

## THE SUNSET GROUP.

on Deer Park Mountain, adjoining Rossland, are now being actively developed by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited.

The Shaft on the Sunset No. 2 is now down 40 feet, and **THE WHOLE SHAFT IS IN PAY ORE.**

Five assays made from fair samples clear across the shaft give the following results in gold:

No. 1 .....	\$44.00 in Gold
No. 2 .....	\$42.00 "
No. 3 .....	\$50.40 "
No. 4 .....	\$48.00 "
No. 5 .....	\$56.00 "

Is there another shaft in the camp that will give equal results?

A trial shipment of three carloads of ore will be made this month.

Assays and samples of ore can be seen at the office of the Walters Company. Intending purchasers of stock are cordially invited to call at the Company's office, when they will be taken to examine the mine.

Subscriptions are now invited for the fully paid non-assessable shares of The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate Limited at ten cents per share. No order filled for less than five hundred shares. Send orders and remittances direct or through any bank.

**The Walters Company,**  
General Mining Brokers. Rossland, B. C.



# THE ALF GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd. Lb'ty.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

Mines Located at Rossland, Trail Creek Gold Mining District, British Columbia.

**CAPITALIZATION 1,000,000.**

Shares par value \$1.00 each. Fully-paid and Non-Assessable. 250,000 shares have been placed in the hands of a reliable trustee, who is responsible for the proper return to the company of the proceeds of any sale made by him of such shares.

All other shares are now pooled in the hands of the said trustee, so that purchasers of above stock need have no fear of promoters offering private stock below the market price.

LLOYD HARRIS, Esq., Brantford and London, England, President.  
W. G. ELLIOTT, Contractor, Brantford, Ont. Vice-President.  
W. E. PHIN, Contractor, Brantford, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer.

## STOCKHOLDERS (Shares Pooled.)

H. McK. Wilson, Q. C., Brantford; Robt. Scott, Esq., Prop. Victoria Wheel Works, Galt; U. M. Stanley, M. D., Brantford; Thos. Nihan, Esq., Steam boat owner, St. Catharines; Thos. Woodyatt, P. M., Brantford, Ont.; J. A. Smith, Esq., Broker, Rossland. D. J. Waterous, Esq., Mait. Brantford; H. King, Esq., Rossland.

**BANKERS** -BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Rossland, B. C.  
Offices: ROSSLAND B. C. and Columbia.

The Alf gold mine was located April 17th, 1895, recorded May 1st, 1895 and has since been purchased by the Alf Gold Mining Company, (Limited Liability). It has been surveyed, and is fully paid for. See government Records at Rossland, B. C. The Alf is situated in the South Belt of the Trail Creek district about one mile from Rossland, B. C., and adjoins such well known properties as the Hill Top and Mayflower. Close to it also are such well known mines as the Curlew and Gopher, and not 1,500 feet away are the Maid of Erin and R. E. Lee properties. We have a limited number of Shares to offer at 10 cents. The price is subject to advance without notice. For shares or further particulars call on or address.

## The Smith-Hewitt Company

P. O. Box 20, ROSSLAND, B. C.

# ORPHAN BOY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

## OFFICERS.

E. H. WEDEKIND, Trail, B. C., President.  
J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, Vice-Pres't and Manager.  
F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, Secretary-Treas.  
H. C. BELLINGER, Trail, Director.

Capital Stock 700,000 Shares. Par Value \$1 Each  
FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Treasury Stock 200,000 Shares  
TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

The Orphan Boy Mineral claim is situated about five miles from Gold Stream up McCulloch Creek on the West Fork, or commonly known as Barrett Creek, and about 65 miles north from Revelstoke, B.C., in the country known as the Big Bend of the Columbia River.

The company will push the development of the Orphan Boy with all possible dispatch. The Orphan Boy being a free milling and Cyanide property it does away with all expense of shipping ore to be treated or smelted outside. The surface showings being of such high grade, guarantee excellent results and steadily increasing stock values as development progresses.

Four assays from surface returns were respectively \$6.50, \$10.00, \$72.00 and \$140.00. A mill test recently made shows \$39.20.

A limited number of Treasury Shares will be disposed of at 10 cents per share for first cash requirements, subject to advance without notice.

For Prospectus and Engineer's Report apply to Secretary-Treasurer or Manager at Revelstoke, or

Barrett, Newell & McDonald, Rossland, B. C.

## MINING IN TASMANIA.

The report recently issued by the Secretary of Mines of Tasmania for the year ending June 30th, 1896, shows improved prospects, together with actual progress both in mineral outputs and mining developments. In some of the leading fields of the colony, such of Zeehan Dundas, Mount Lyell, Mount Bischoff, Mount Reid and others, good work is apparently being done and these districts are perhaps all the more flourishing because there is nothing sensational to report. Of the four branches of mining that are of chief importance to the colony—namely, gold, silver, tin and coal—three exhibit a substantial improvement over 1894-95, tin alone showing a slight falling off.

The gold output is given as 63,861 oz. for the year 1895-96, valued at £239,479, as against a production of 58,301 z. for the previous year. The following gold-fields contributed: Beaconsfield, 41,686 oz.; Mathinna, 15,663 oz.; Lefroy, 10,160 oz.; the balance coming from other localities. In the Beaconsfield gold field the greatest portion of the output comes from one well-known mine, the Tasmania mine, which has now 105 stamps in operation. This mine produced during the year 30,093 oz. of gold, and in the last quarter of the year no less than 11,118 oz., while a still greater output is confidently anticipated. On the Mathinna gold field the principal mine is the Golden Gate. It may be mentioned that nearly the whole of the gold obtained in Tasmania is from vein mining, only some 4,000 oz. a year being produced from alluvial sources.

The output of silver is nowhere given in this report; but the colony produced 21,300 tons of silver ore in 1895-96, as against 19,665 tons in the preceding year, the ore being in both cases valued at the estimate of £10 per ton. The report does not declare the probable amounts of silver, lead and other metals that this quantity of ore is expected to yield. The bulk of this silver ore comes from the Zeehan-Dundas field, upon which there are a number of mines in active operation. There is not much information obtainable about them; only in one case, that of the Zeehan-Montana mine, are we informed that the ore averages 68 per cent. of lead and 109 oz. of silver to

the ton, and that its output for 1895 was 1,688½ tons. It is stated that there is now no doubt of the Mount Lyell company being able to work its splendid ore deposit at a profit, while general development and the construction of tramways, railways and other works in that district are proceeding actively.

The output of tin for the year is given as 4,198 tons, as against 4,236 tons in the preceding year, being a small falling off of 38 tons. Owing, however, to the lower price of this metal, the value of the production, which is given as £269,270, shows a diminution to the extent of £15,070. The diminished output seems to be directly due to the low price of tin, at which there is but little encouragement for prospectors or miners to search for or open up new deposits. The output of alluvial tin seems to be falling off slightly. Of the lode mines, the most important is the Mount Bischoff, which maintains its steady output, this mine has been in existence for 23 years, has produced 48,500 tons of tin, and has paid its shareholders £1,419,000 in dividends.

The colony produces a small amount of coal, but the development of the coal-fields seems to be hindered by their unfavorable position, their product having to be transported for a considerable distance to the markets. The output for the years 1895-96 was 36,274 tons, valued at £32,047, and shows an increase over the year previous to the amount of 5,711 tons.

Deposits of other minerals, notably ores of copper and nickel, are also known to exist, and some work is being done upon them, especially as regards copper. The report seems fully to bear out the conclusion expressed by the Secretary for Mines, "that the work of the year affords evidence of distinct progress, and justifies the anticipation so freely expressed on all sides that there is a prosperous mining outlook for the future."—Engineering and Mining Journal.

All placer claims legally held in the South Riding of West Kootenay and in Trail Creek, mining division are laid over until June 1, 1897. In the Revelstoke division of West Kootenay from November 15, 1886, to June 1, 1897.

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### CAMBRIDGE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 4 miles south east of the town of Rossland on Violin Creek.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, as agent for H. S. Wallace, No. 73,495; John Elliott, No. 75,912; and Ernest Miller, No. 72,357, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1896.

N. F. TOWNSEND

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### VICTORY MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 72270, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1896.

A. R. MACDONALD.

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### TRIUMPH MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 72270, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this first day of December, 1896.

A. R. MACDONALD.

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rossland.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Hirschel Cohen, free miner's certificate number 73804, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section thirty-seven, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1896.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

Free from Debt. No Salaried Officers.

# Kohinoor Gold Mining Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington, and Registered under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

**Own Six Good Properties:**

British Lion. Silver Cord. Surprise No. 6. Golden Bar.  
Wonderful. Lily of the Mountain.

300 Acres in the Centre of the Famous Trail Creek Mining District, Rossland, B. C.

**CAPITAL \$1,000,000**

**PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.**

Shares Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

**TREASURY STOCK - - - 250,000 SHARES.**

To be Sold for Development Work Only.

President—SAMUEL R. STERN, Attorney-at-Law, Spokane.

Treasurer—H. L. RODGERS, Broker, Spokane.

Vice-President—EMIL RICHTER, Physician, Spokane.

Secretary—ABNER BROWN, Broker, Spokane.

**Directors.**

SAMUEL R. STERN.  
ABNER BROWN.

E. T. RICHTER.  
S. THORNTON LANGLEY.

HARRY L. RODGERS.  
HOWARD BROWNLEE.

**Offices.**

The ROOKERY, Spokane, Wash., and ROSSLAND, B. C.

**Bankers:**

Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.

**DESCRIPTION.**

This group consists of six full claims, each 1,500 feet square, and known as the British Lion, the Silver Cord, the Wonderful, the Surprise No. 6, the Lily of the Mountain and the Golden Bar, all connecting, and situated on the southwest slope of Lookout Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining District of West Kootenay, three miles from Trail, where the smelter is located. It is the general opinion of mining men who are conversant with the geological features of this district, that where large surface outcroppings of heavily mineralized and decomposed iron have been found, that development on these iron ledges has always proved the properties upon which they were situated to be valuable mines. These ledges of decomposed iron have now become a necessity to every piece of mining property that claims merit. The Kohinoor group is especially fortunate in having plenty of iron ledges to demonstrate their value, there being no less than seven strong and distinct ledges on this property.

**DEVELOPMENT.**

The development work consists of a shaft 8x8 on the British Lion, 35 feet deep, and a tunnel 15 feet cross cutting this ledge, sunk on a cropping of porphyry, heavily stained with iron, and about 40 feet wide; also a shaft 15 feet deep on the Silver Cord, on which the men now are at work. It is proposed to sink this shaft 50 feet and then cross-cut. The vein can be traced for over 5,000 feet through the British Lion, the Silver Cord and the Wonderful. In the shaft on the British Lion the gangue shows quartz and ore highly mineralized, showing pyrites of iron, copper, gold and silver.

**KOHINOOR GROUP.**

The foregoing facts will enable investors to form some opinion of the values of the properties comprised in the Kohinoor group.

In the Kohinoor group an investor has six times the amount of property offered by promoters, and each claim has equal merit with any property that has recently been placed on the market.

Any one of these six claims has considerably more merit than a great many of the properties recently incorporated at 1,000,000, as there is no question that they only need development work to prove that they are mines that will rank with some of the best in the district.

The Company have reserved the large amount of 250,000 shares to be placed in the Treasury for development work only.

The character of the directorate is a sufficient guarantee that every cent realized by them will be judiciously expended in developing the property.

The balance of the stock is pooled, so that no individual stock can be sold until Treasury Stock is exhausted.

Taking the favorable situation of this property, its intrinsic and bona-fide merits, its large extent—being six full claims, just six times the amount of property usually offered—and the fact that owners of the properties have preferred to take shares in the Company for their interests, and the majority (over two-thirds) of the stock being held in Rossland, B. C., and the fact that it is fully paid for and title perfect, the amount of Treasury Stock and the safeguards surrounding it, we can and do ask investors: What better investment in a mining property can they have?

We know that these properties have a great future before them, and we know that investors in them will reap most gratifying results.

**WATCH THIS STOCK ADVANCE AS DEVELOPMENT WORK PROCEEDS.**

**Fifty Thousand Shares of Treasury Stock is now for Sale at TEN CENTS per Share. Proceeds will be devoted to Diamond Drill work on the property.**

Address S. THORNTON LANGLEY,

JOHN McTEER REIASS,

} Record Block, Rossland, B. C.

Or, WM. HARPER, 60 Yonge Street Toronto. W. G. MUTTON, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto.  
JOHN A. MOODY, London, Ontario.



## A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

# VICTORY-TRIUMPH

## Treasury Stock at 10 Cents.

### PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE.

President—DAVID B. BOGLE.  
 Vice-President—OLANE JELDNESS.  
 Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. MACDONALD.  
 Trustee—JEFFERSON LEWIS.

Bankers: BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.  
 Office—ROSSLAND, B. C.  
 Mines—SOPHIE MOUNTAIN.

Solicitor:  
 W. J. GREEN.

### Capitalization:

\$1,000,000 in One Million Shares, \$1 Each, fully paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock, 250,000 Shares.

A Block of 50,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock is now on the Market at 10 cents, subject to advance without Notice.

**PROPERTIES:** Victory, Triumph and Triumph Fraction, eighty-five acres in all, located on Sophie Mountain, Big Sheep Creek, Trail Creek Mining District.

**DEVELOPMENT:** The promoters of the Company are vigorously prosecuting the work of development, and the showing on property is excellent. On the famous Victory ledge, which runs nearly 2,500 feet through the claims, there are several open cuttings and a working tunnel now in over 40 feet. In this there is a large body of solid ore, carrying gold, silver and copper, average assays running near the pay limit, while the ore improves from day to day, as depth is gained. On the Triumph there is a copper ledge, crossing the Victory vein at nearly right angles. This has the finest surface showing of copper ore, carrying gold, ever seen in the camp. On December 5th, when starting a working shaft on this ledge, the miners uncovered ore which assayed over 22 per cent. copper. Work on this shaft and the Victory tunnel will be continued without cessation, the promoters having placed sufficient funds in the treasury to guarantee the work for several months.

**VICTORY-TRIUMPH will soon advance in price.**

**F. M. GILLESPIE & CO.,** *MINING BROKERS.*

Agents for the Sale of Treasury Stock.